

**Predictability
of
Japan / East Sea (JES) System
to
Uncertain Initial / Lateral
Boundary Conditions
and
Surface Winds**

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Experimental design**
- **Statistical analysis methods**
- **Results**
- **Conclusions**

Introduction

- **Three Difficulties**
- JES Geography & bottom topography
- Princeton Ocean Model

It is important for us to investigate **the response of a ocean model to these uncertainties.**

Uncertainty
of the
*initial
velocity
condition*

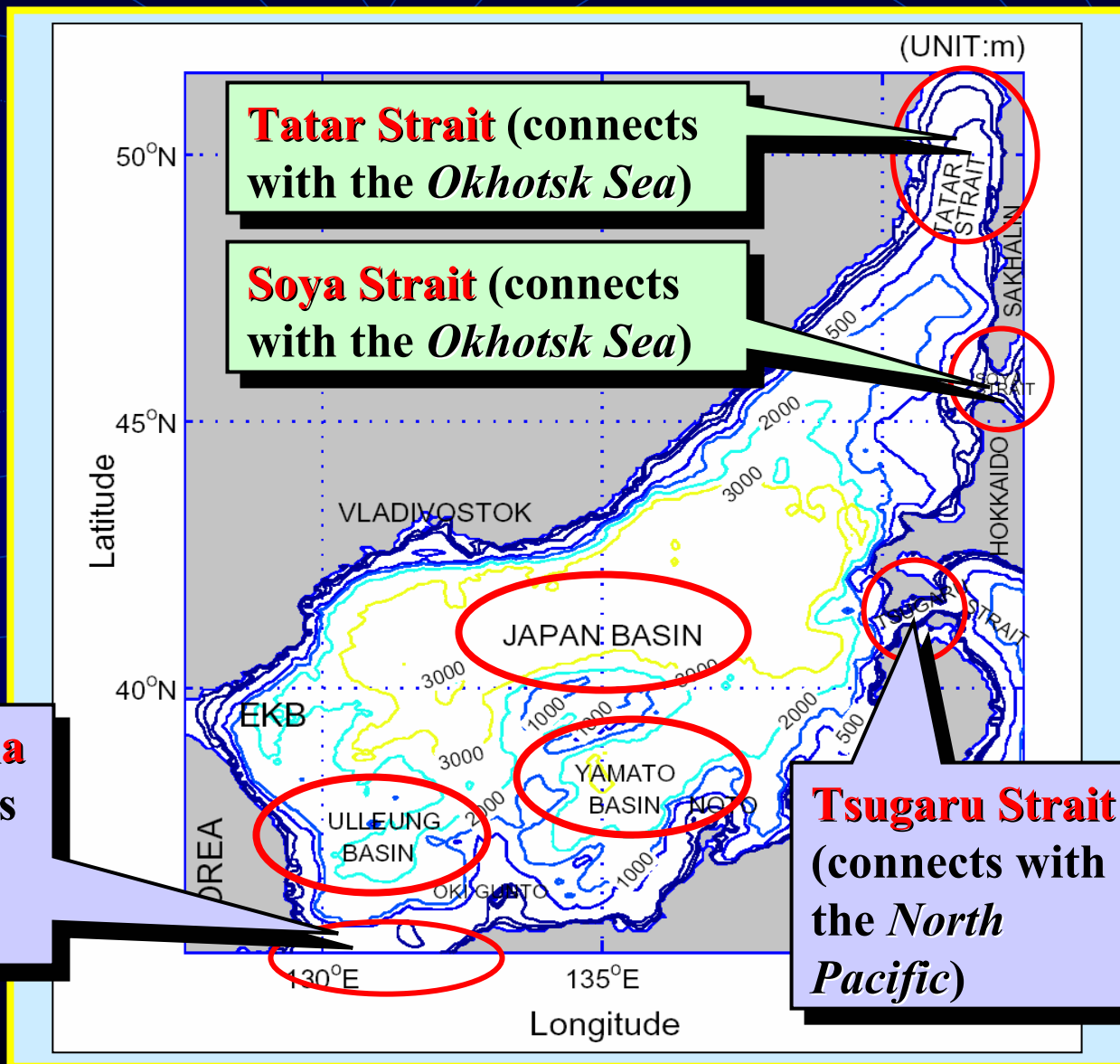
Uncertainty
of the
*open
boundary
condition*

Uncertainty
of the
*atmospheric
forcing*

Introduction

- Three Difficulties
- JES Geography & bottom topography
- Princeton Ocean Model

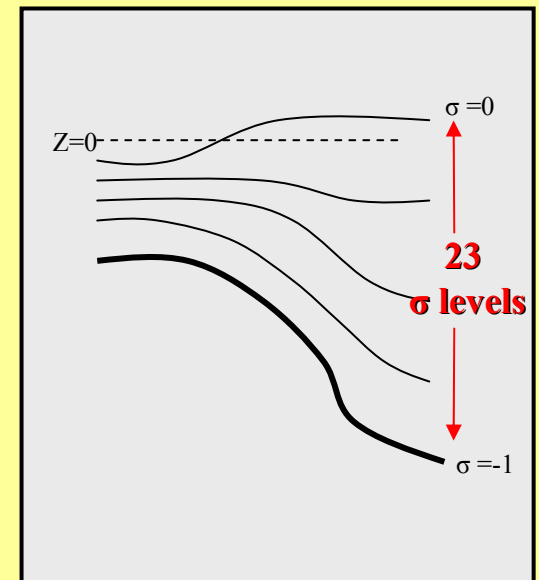
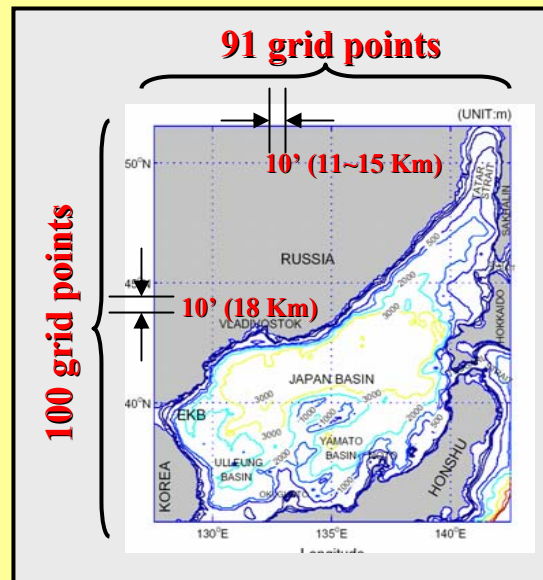
Korea/Tsushima Strait (connects with the *North Pacific*)



Introduction

- Three Difficulties
- JES Geography & bottom topography
- Princeton Ocean Model
 - General information
 - Surface & lateral boundary forcing
 - Two step initialization

POM : a time-dependent, primitive equation model rendered on a three-dimensional grid that includes realistic topography and a free surface.



Introduction

- Three Difficulties
- JES Geography & bottom topography
- **Princeton Ocean Model**
 - General information
 - **Surface & lateral boundary forcing**
 - Two step initialization

- Wind stress at each time step is interpolated from monthly mean climatological wind stress from COADS (1945-1989).

- Volume transports at open boundaries are specified from historical data.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>Jun.</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Tatar strait (<i>inflow</i>)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Soya strait (<i>outflow</i>)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Tsugaru strait (<i>outflow</i>)	-0.25	-0.35	-0.85	-1.45	-1.55	-1.05
Tsushima strait (<i>inflow</i>)	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.4

Unit: Sv, 1 Sv = $10^6 \text{ m}^3\text{s}^{-1}$

Introduction

- Three Difficulties
- JES Geography & bottom topography
- **Princeton Ocean Model**
 - General information
 - Surface & lateral boundary forcing
 - **Two step initialization**

The first step:

- From **zero velocity** and **Tc** and **Sc** fields (Levitus).
- **Wind stress** from COADS data & without flux forcing.

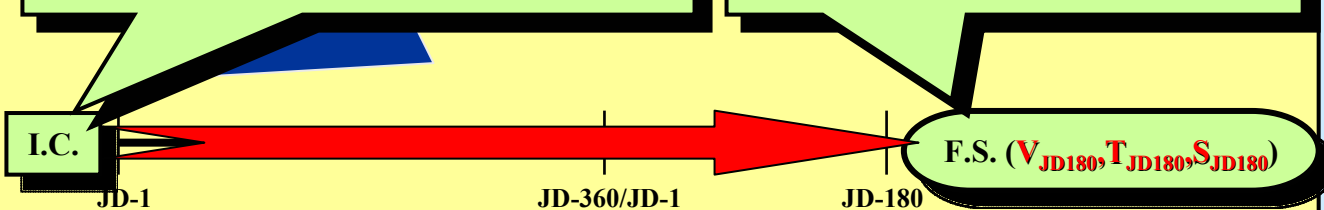
The final states are taken as **initial conditions** for the second step



The second step:

- From **the final states** of the first step.
- **Wind stress** from COADS data & with flux forcing.

The final states are taken as **standard initial conditions** (V_0, T_0, S_0) for the experiments.



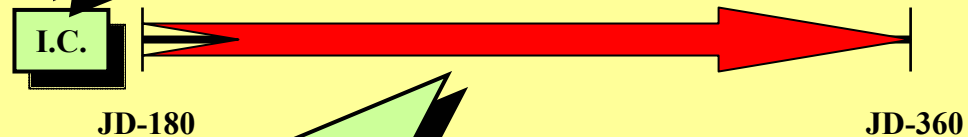
Experimental Design

<i>Experiment</i>	<i>Property</i>
0	<u>Control run</u>
1	Uncertain <u>velocity initialization processes</u>
2	
3	
4	
5	Uncertain <u>wind stress</u>
6	
7	Uncertain <u>lateral boundary transport</u>
8	
9	<u>Combination of uncertainty</u>
10	
11	

Experimental Design

- **Control Run**
- Uncertain Initial Conditions
- Uncertain Wind Forcing
- Uncertain Lateral Transport
- Combined Uncertainty

- From the standard initial conditions $(V_0 = V_{JD180}, T_0 = T_{JD180}, S_0 = S_{JD180})$.
- Lateral transport from historical data and Wind stress from COADS data & with flux forcing.



The simulated **temperature** and **salinity** fields and **circulation pattern** are **consistent with observational studies** (*Chu et al. 2003*).

Experimental Design

- Control Run
- **Uncertain Initial Conditions**
- Uncertain Wind Forcing
- Uncertain Lateral Transport
- Combined Uncertainty

<i>Experiment</i>	<i>Initial Conditions</i>	<i>Wind Forcing</i>	<i>Lateral Boundary Conditions</i>
1	$V_0 = 0$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0
2	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0
3	$V_0 = V_{60D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0
4	$V_0 = V_{90D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0

Experimental Design

- Control Run
- Uncertain Initial Conditions
- **Uncertain Wind Forcing**
- Uncertain Lateral Transport
- Combined Uncertainty

<i>Experiment</i>	<i>Initial Conditions</i>	<i>Wind Forcing</i>	<i>Lateral Boundary Conditions</i>
5	Same as Run-0	Adding Gaussian random noise with zero mean and 0.5 m/s noise intensity	Same as Run-0
6	Same as Run-0	Adding Gaussian random noise with zero mean and 1.0 m/s noise intensity	Same as Run-0

Experimental Design

- Control Run
- Uncertain Initial Conditions
- Uncertain Wind Forcing
- Uncertain Lateral Transport
- Combined Uncertainty

<i>Experiment</i>	<i>Initial Conditions</i>	<i>Wind Forcing</i>	<i>Lateral Boundary Conditions</i>
7	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0	Adding Gaussian random noise with the zero mean and noise intensity being 5% of the transport (control run)
8	Same as Run-0	Same as Run-0	Adding Gaussian random noise with the zero mean and noise intensity being 10% of the transport (control run)

Experimental Design

- Control Run
- Uncertain Initial Conditions
- Uncertain Wind Forcing
- Uncertain Lateral Transport
- Combined Uncertainty

<i>Experiment</i>	<i>Initial conditions</i>	<i>Wind forcing</i>	<i>Lateral Boundary Conditions</i>
9	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Adding Gaussian random noise with 1.0 m/s noise intensity	Same as Run-0
10	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	Adding Gaussian random noise with noise intensity being 10% of the transport (control run)
11	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Adding Gaussian random noise with 1.0 m/s noise intensity	Adding Gaussian random noise with noise intensity being 10% of the transport (control run)

Statistical Analysis Methods

Model Error :

$$\Delta\psi(x, y, z, t) = \psi_c(x, y, z, t) - \psi_e(x, y, z, t)$$

**Root Mean
Square Error
(RMSE) :**

$$RMSE(z, t) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{M_y \times M_x} \sum_{j=1}^{M_y} \sum_{i=1}^{M_x} [\Delta\psi_u(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2 + \Delta\psi_v(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2]}$$

**Relative Root
Mean Square
Error (RRMSE) :**

$$RRMSE(z, t) = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{M_y} \sum_{i=1}^{M_x} [\Delta\psi_u(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2 + \Delta\psi_v(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2]}}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{M_y} \sum_{i=1}^{M_x} [\psi_{c_u}(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2 + \psi_{c_v}(x_i, y_j, z, t)^2]}}$$

Model Errors Due To Initial Conditions

Model Error Distribution

- Horizontal distribution

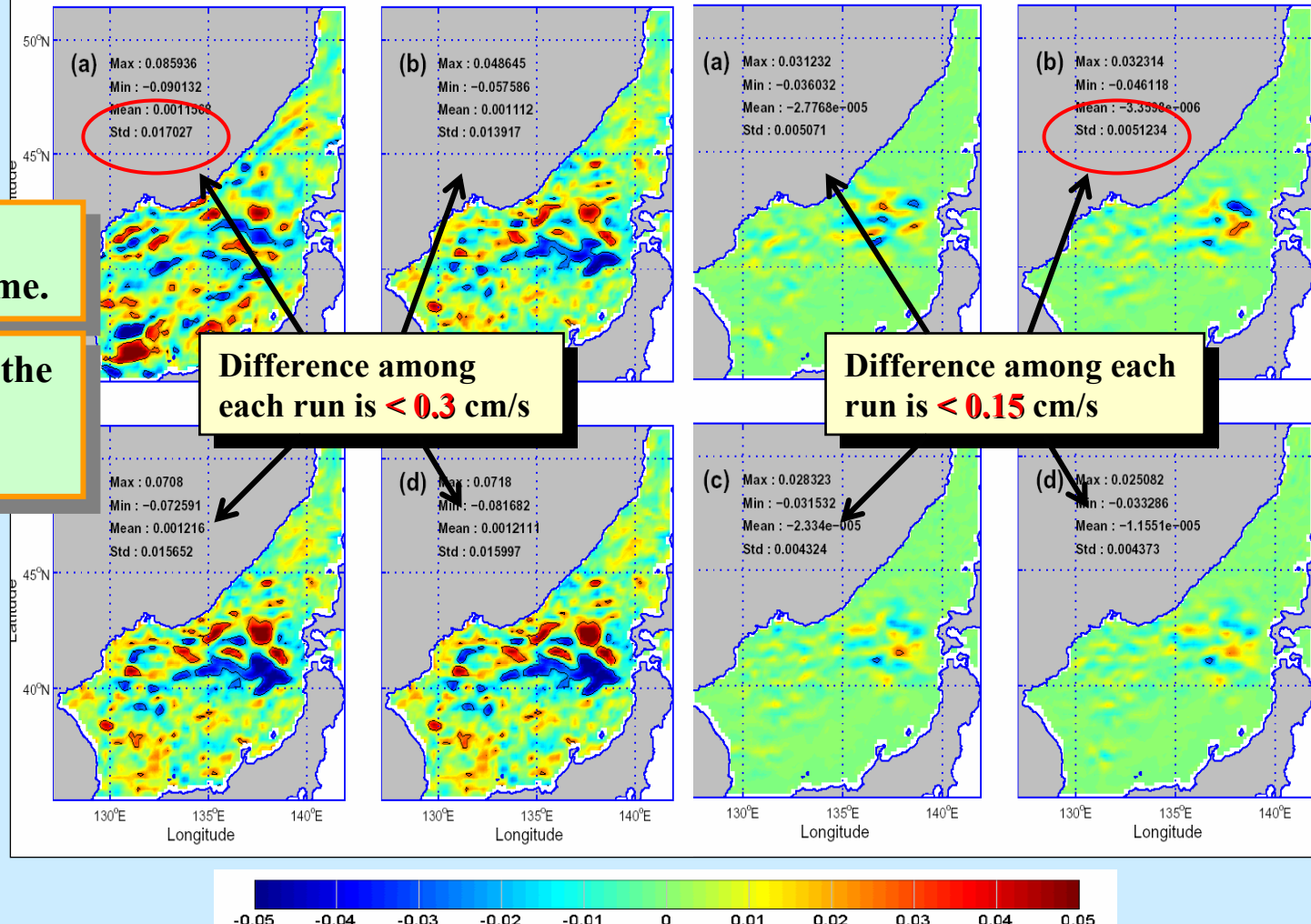
Model error is decreasing with time.

Difference among the four runs is not significant.

1	$V_0 = 0$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$
2	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$
3	$V_0 = V_{60D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$
4	$V_0 = V_{90D}^{(Diag)}$, $T_0 = T_{JD180}$, $S_0 = S_{JD180}$

The 5th Day

The 180th Day



Difference among each run is **< 0.3 cm/s**

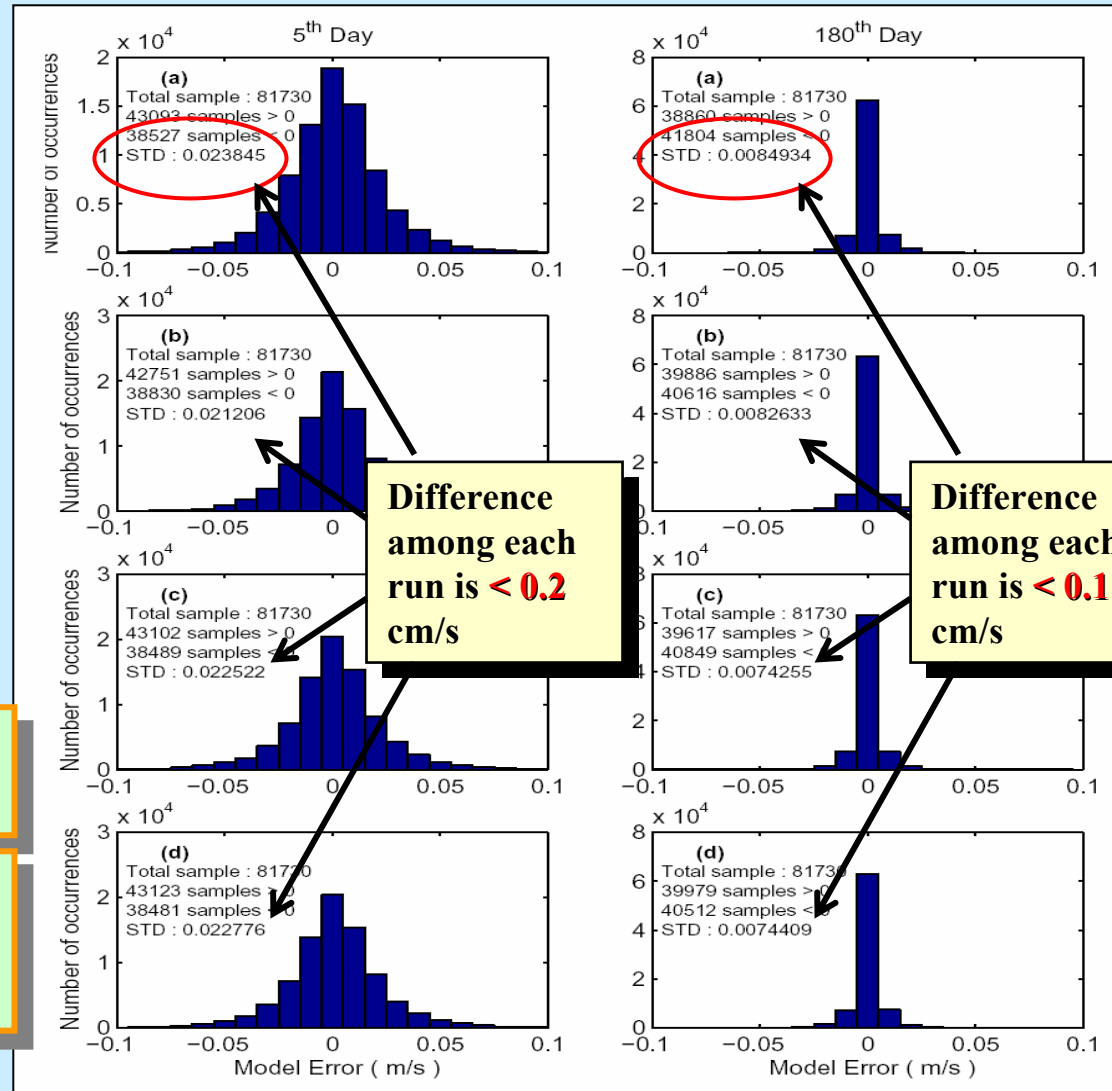
Difference among each run is **< 0.15 cm/s**

Model Errors Due To Initial Conditions

- **Model Error Distribution**
 - Horizontal distribution
 - Histogram
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)

Model error is decreasing with time.

Difference among the four runs is not significant.

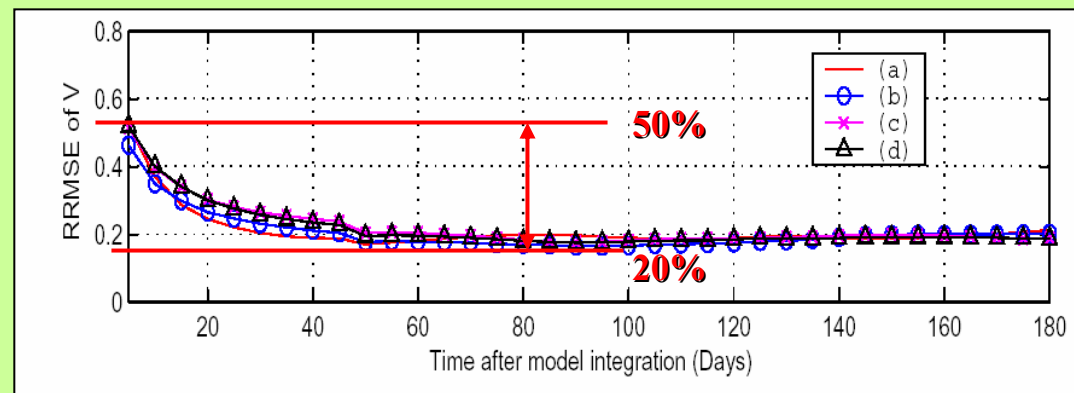
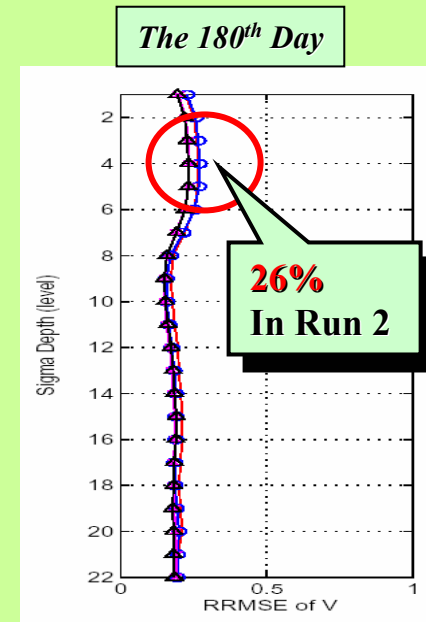
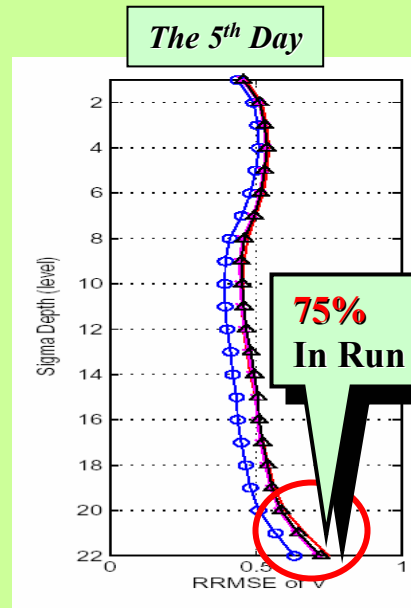


Model Errors Due To Initial Conditions

- Model Error Distribution
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)
 - Vertical Variation
 - Temporal Evolution

Effects to the horizontal velocity prediction are quite significant.

No obvious difference among these four runs.



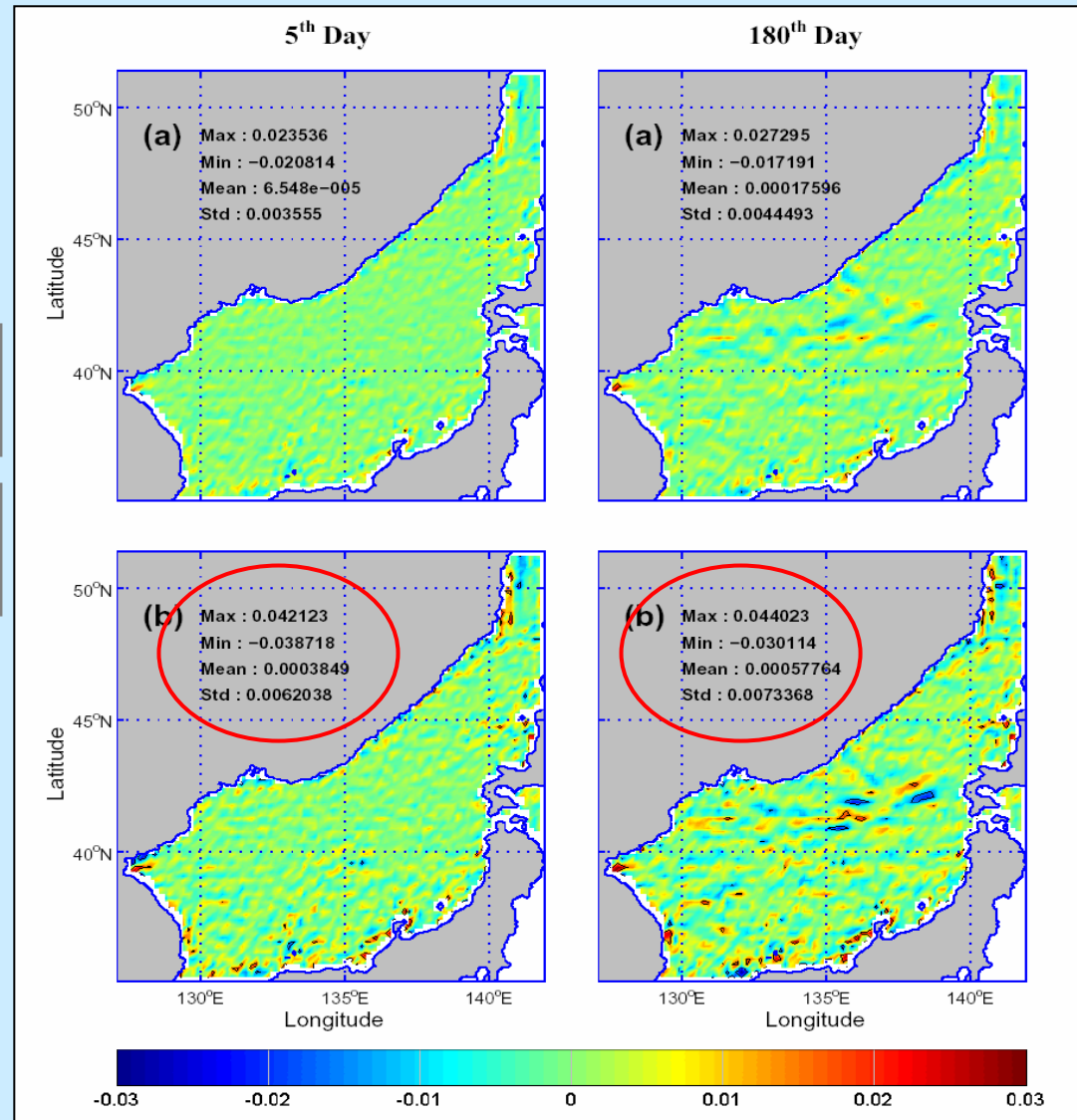
Model Errors Due To Wind Forcing

Model Error Distribution

- Horizontal distribution
- Larger model error in Run 6.

Re
Ro
Sq
Model error is increasing with time.

Experiment	Wind Forcing
5	Adding Gaussian random noise with zero mean and 0.5 m/s noise intensity
6	Adding Gaussian random noise with zero mean and 1.0 m/s noise intensity

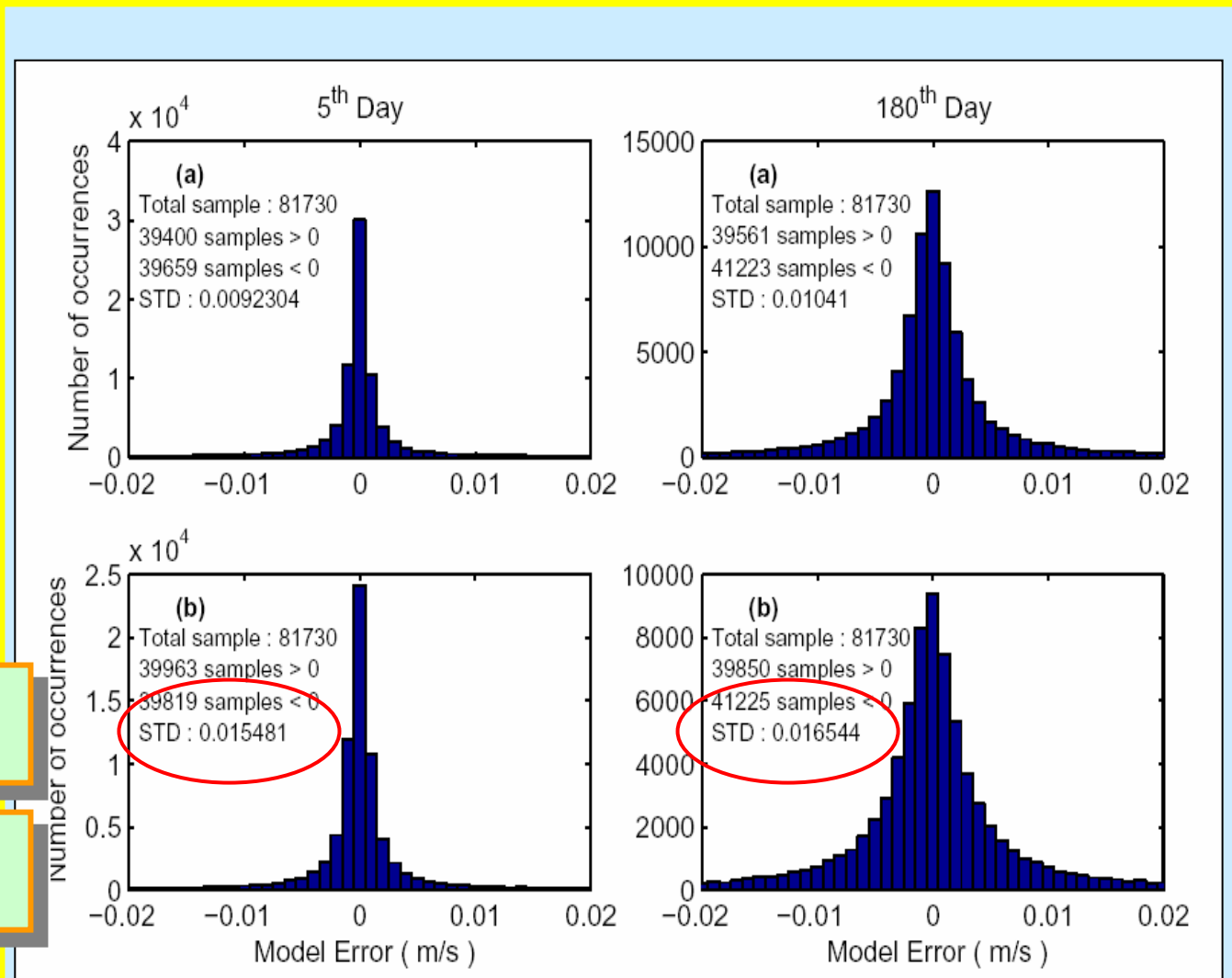


Model Errors Due To Wind Forcing

- **Model Error Distribution**
 - Horizontal distribution
 - Histogram
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)

Larger model error in Run 6.

Model error is increasing with time.

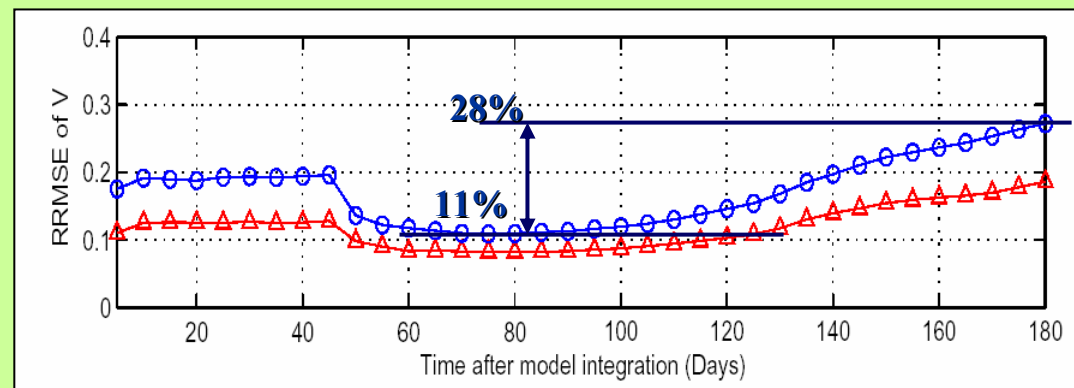
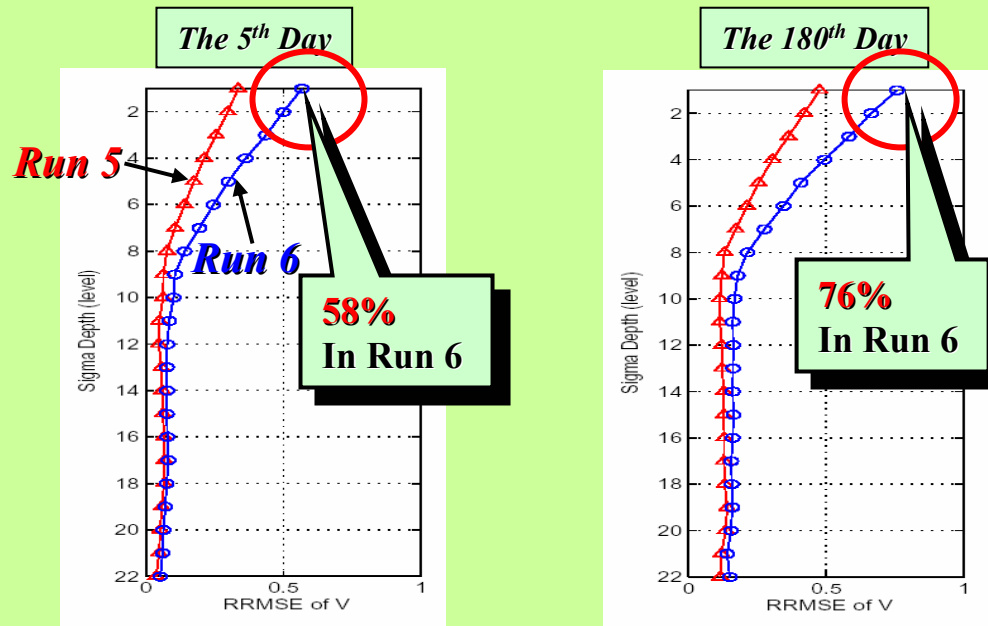


Model Errors Due To Wind Forcing

- Model Error Distribution
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)
 - Vertical Variation
 - Temporal Evolution

Larger model error in Run 6.

Effects to the horizontal velocity prediction are quite significant.



Model Errors Due To Open Boundary Conditions

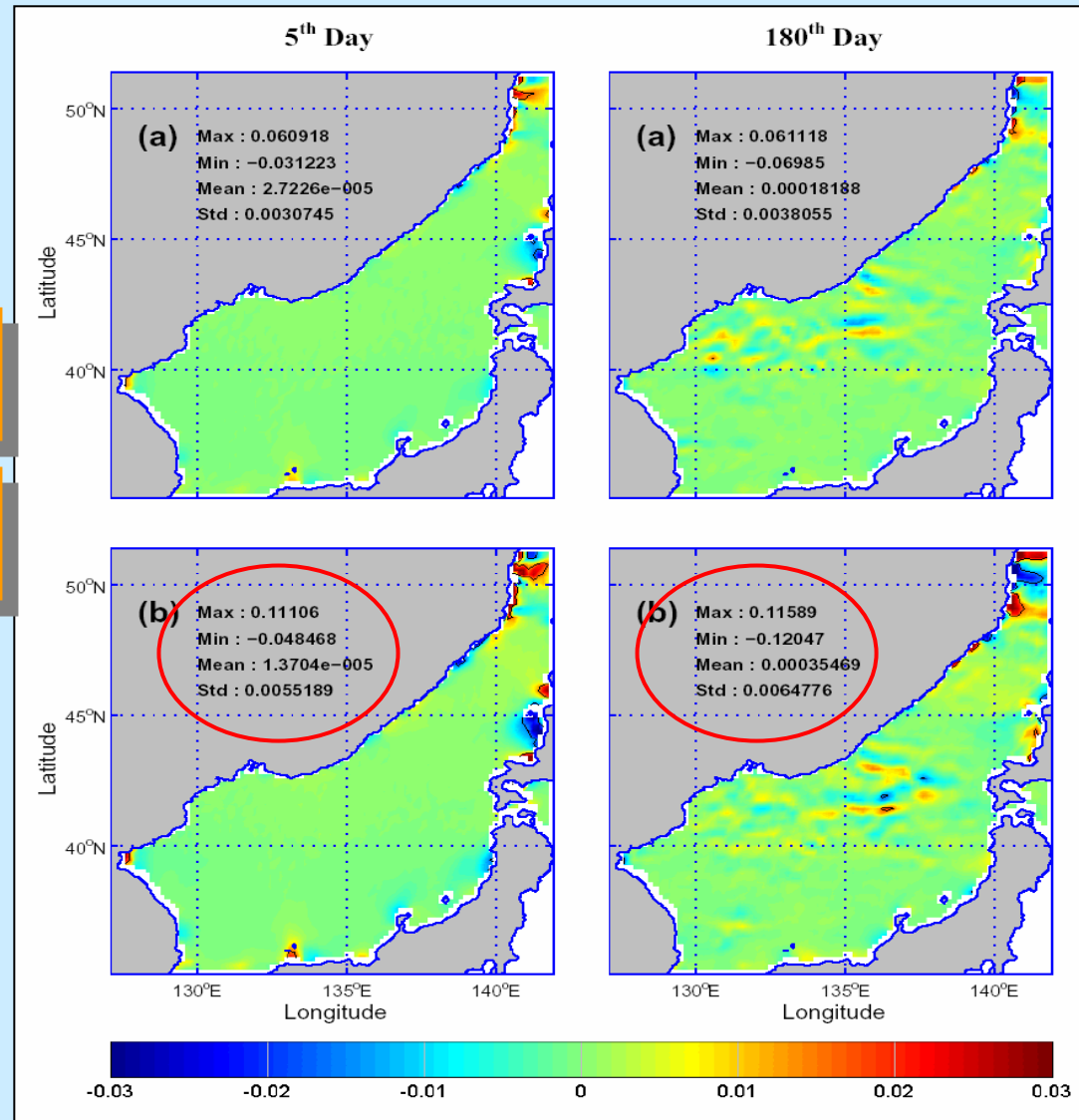
Model Error Distribution

Horizontal distribution

Larger model error in Run 8.

Model error is increasing with time.

Experiment	Lateral Boundary Conditions
7	Adding Gaussian random noise with the zero mean and noise intensity being 5% of the transport (control run)
8	Adding Gaussian random noise with the zero mean and noise intensity being 10% of the transport (control run)

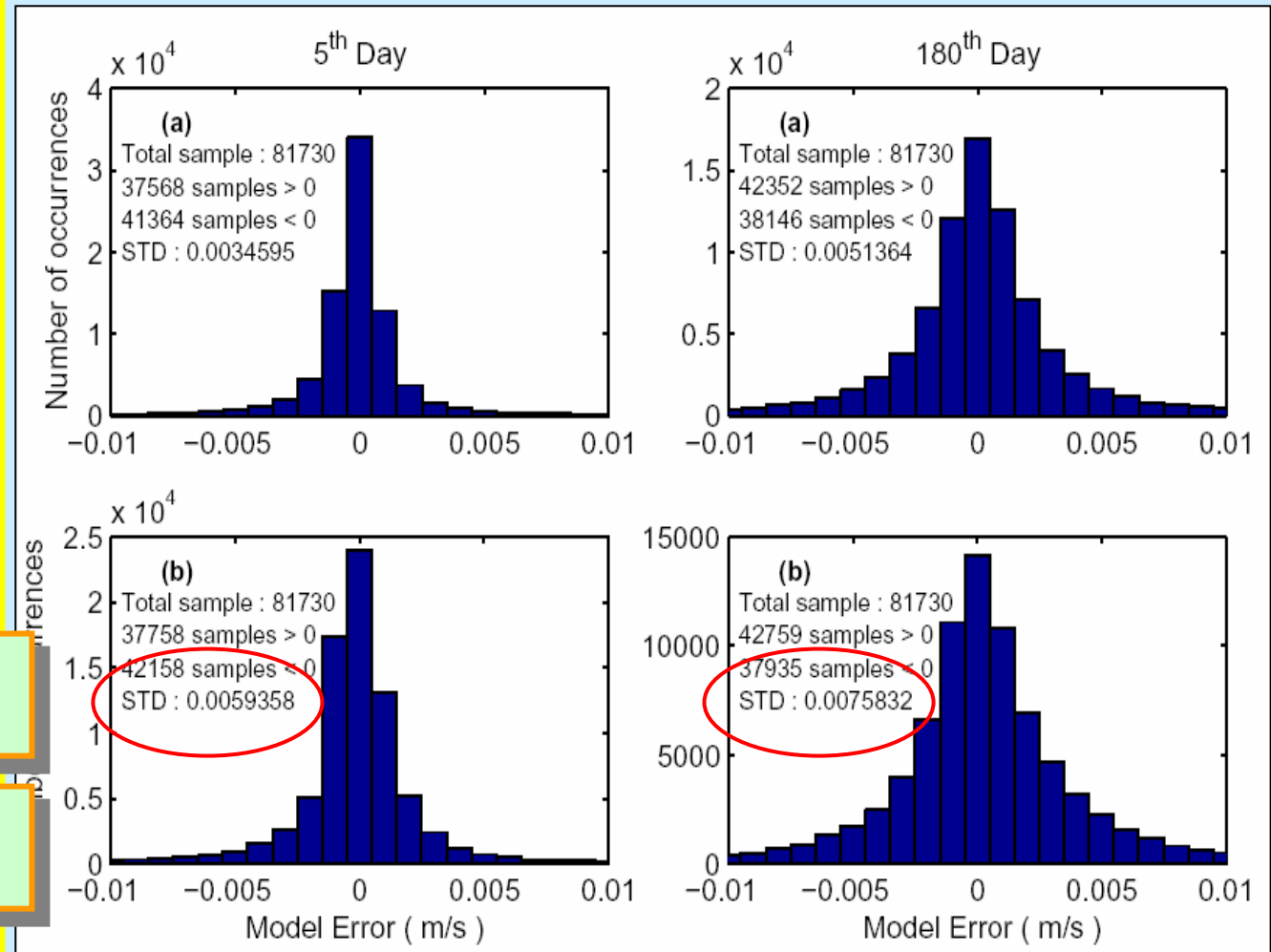


Model Errors Due To Open Boundary Conditions

- **Model Error Distribution**
 - Horizontal distribution
 - Histogram
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)

Larger model error in Run 8.

Model error is increasing with time.

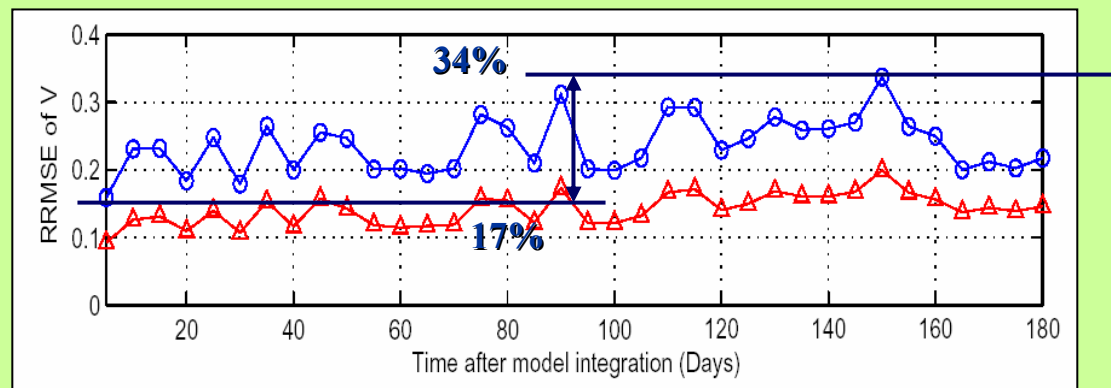
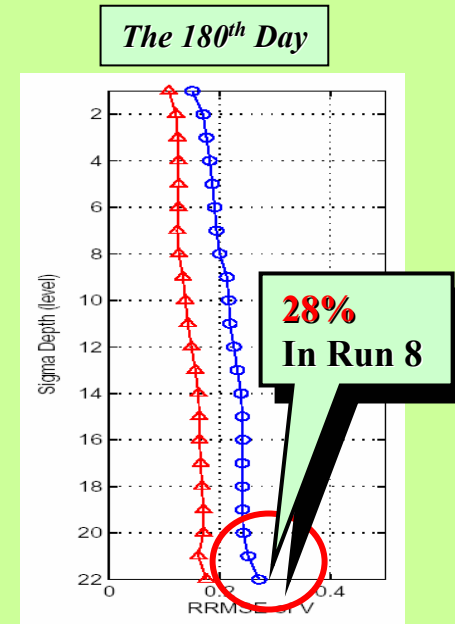
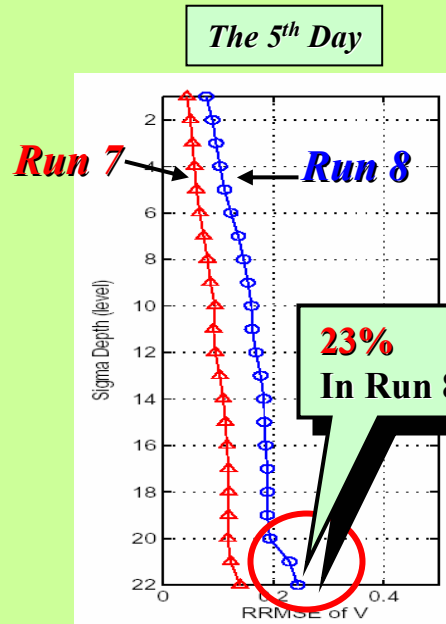


Model Errors Due To Open Boundary Conditions

- Model Error Distribution
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)
 - Vertical Variation
 - Temporal Evolution

Larger model error in Run 8.

Effects to the horizontal velocity prediction are quite significant.



Model Errors Due To Combined Uncertainty

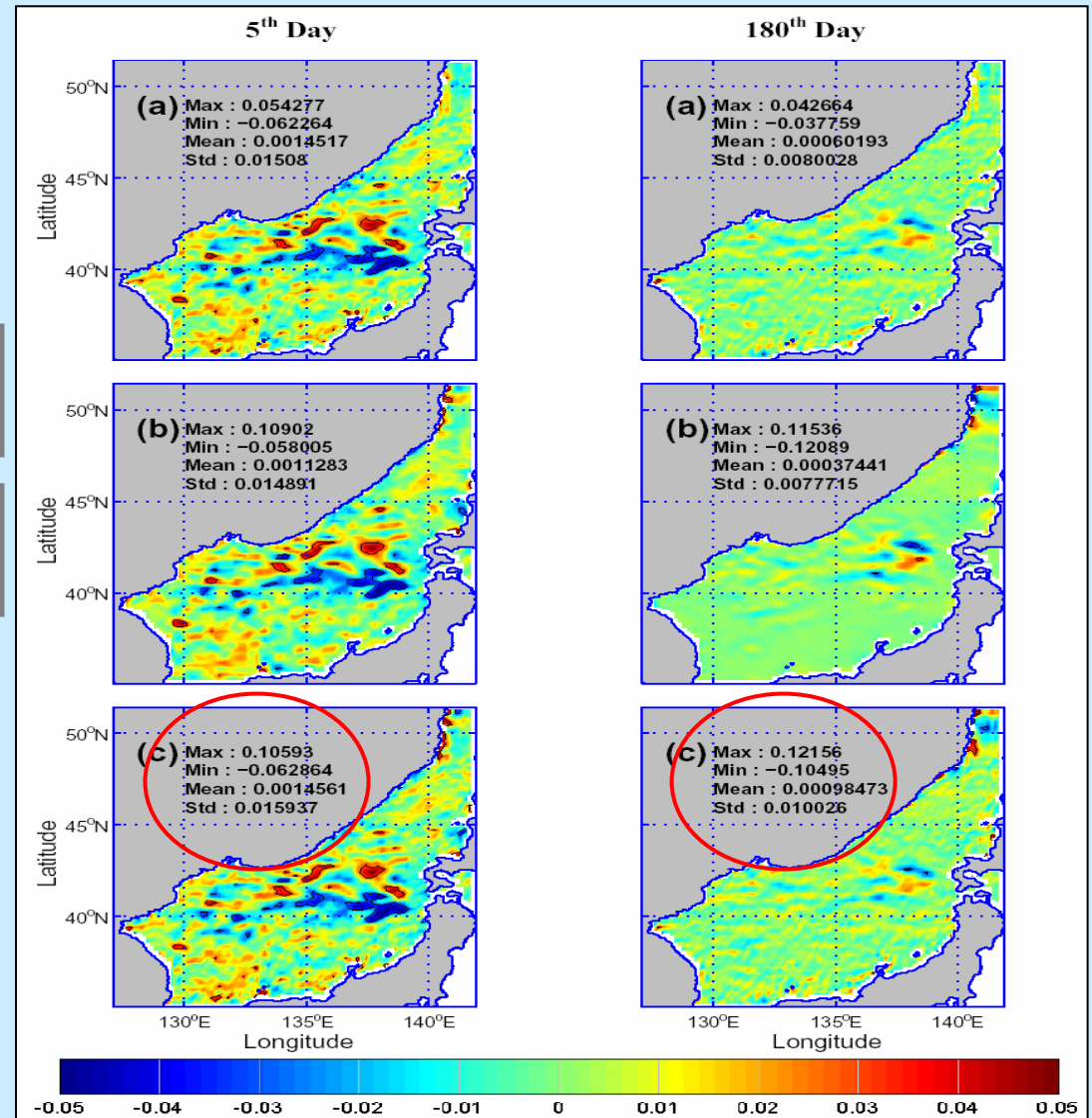
- Model Error Distribution

- Horizontal distribution

- Horizontal distribution

Model error is decreasing with time.

Experiment	Initial conditions	forcing	Conditions
9	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$ $T_0 = T_{JD180}$ $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	with 1.0 m/s noise intensity	Same as Run-0
10	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$ $T_0 = T_{JD180}$ $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	Same as Run-0	with noise intensity being 10% of the transport
11	$V_0 = V_{30D}^{(Diag)}$ $T_0 = T_{JD180}$ $S_0 = S_{JD180}$	with 1.0 m/s noise intensity	with noise intensity being 10% of the transport

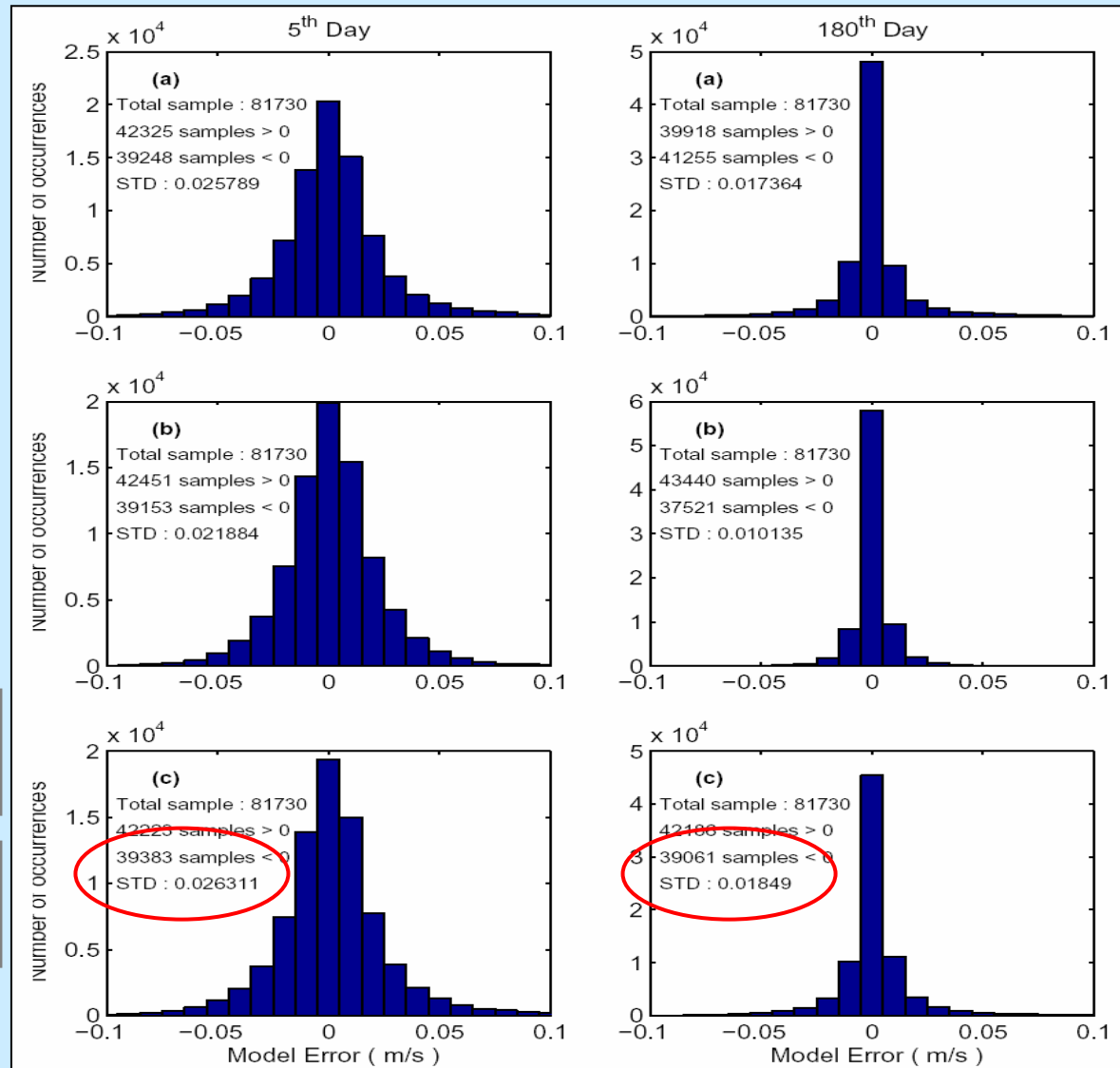


Model Errors Due To Combined Uncertainty

- **Model Error Distribution**
 - Horizontal distribution
 - Histogram
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)

Larger model error in Run 11.

Model error is decreasing with time.

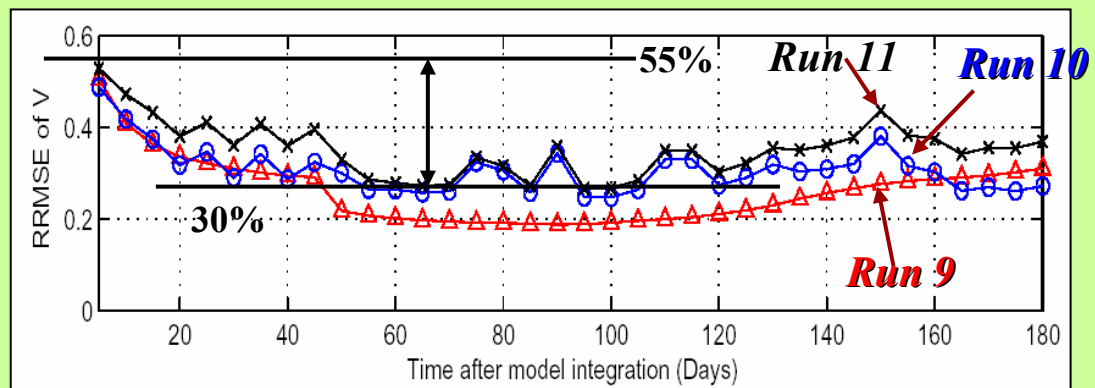
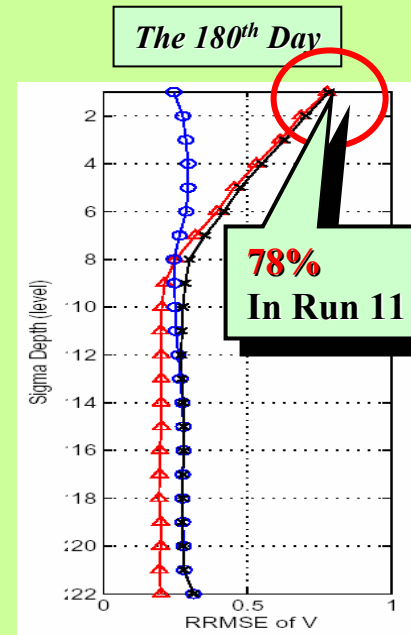
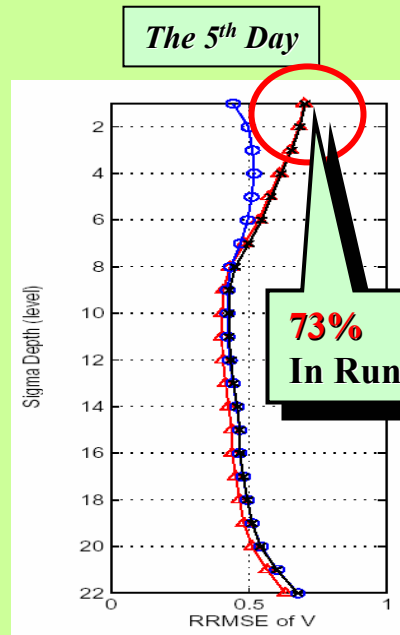


Model Errors Due To Combined Uncertainty

- Model Error Distribution
- Relative Root Mean Square Error (RRMSE)
 - Vertical Variation
 - Temporal Evolution

Larger model error in Run 11.

Effects to the horizontal velocity prediction are quite significant.



Conclusions

For uncertain velocity initial conditions :

- The model errors **decreases** with time.
- The model errors with and without *diagnostic initialization* are quite **comparable and significant**.
- The **magnitude of model errors** is **less dependent** on the *diagnostic initialization period* no matter it is 30 day, 60 day or 90 day.

Experiment	Vertically averaged RRMSE		Max. RRMSE	
	Min.	Max.	5 th Day	180 th Day
For uncertain <u>velocity initial conditions</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>70%</u> near the <u>surface</u>	<u>25%</u> near the <u>surface</u>

Conclusions

For uncertain wind forcing :

- The **model error** increases with time and noise intensity.

Experiment	Vertically averaged RRMSE		Max. RRMSE	
	Min.	Max.	5 th Day	180 th Day
For 0.5 m/s noise intensity	<u>8%</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>35%</u> near the <u>surface</u>	<u>50%</u> near the <u>surface</u>
For 1.0 m/s noise intensity	<u>11%</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>60%</u> near the <u>surface</u>	<u>80%</u> near the <u>surface</u>

Conclusions

For uncertain lateral boundary transport :

- The **model error** increases with time and noise intensity.

Experiment	Vertically averaged RRMSE		Max. RRMSE	
	Min.	Max.	5 th Day	180 th Day
For noise intensity as 5% of transport	<u>9%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>14%</u> near the <u>bottom</u>	<u>18%</u> near the <u>bottom</u>
For noise intensity as 10% of transport	<u>17%</u>	<u>34%</u>	<u>24%</u> near the <u>bottom</u>	<u>28%</u> near the <u>bottom</u>

Conclusions

For combined uncertainty :

Experiment	Vertically averaged RRMSE		Max. RRMSE	
	Min.	Max.	5 th Day	180 th Day
For uncertain <u>initial condition</u> and <u>wind forcing</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>70%</u> near the <i>surface</i>	<u>77%</u> near the <i>surface</i>
For uncertain <u>initial condition</u> and <u>lateral boundary transport</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>65%</u> near the <i>bottom</i>	<u>35%</u> near the <i>bottom</i>
For uncertain <u>initial condition</u> , <u>wind forcing</u> and <u>lateral boundary transport</u>	<u>30%</u>	<u>55%</u>	<u>73%</u> near the <i>surface</i>	<u>78%</u> near the <i>surface</i>



Question ?



Thank you !!